

every argument made against the bill. To my mind not a single substantial reason was given why it should not pass by those who fought the bill. The adversaries seemed exceedingly determined and so much interested in its defeat as to actually cheer when the vote was announced. On the part of some few it almost amounted to bitterness, and why that existed I am at an entire loss to divine. It was the only means that has been offered to the general assembly for the care of the old soldiers for them, and who are now wandering about the country, or what is worse than all, are in the county poorhouses. It would seem that the old soldiers will have to look out for themselves in future. I am exceedingly sorry the state did not take the home, viewing it both from sentimental and business standpoints. For the state to have accepted it would have been a high tribute to the justice and the magnanimity of her representatives. I am sure that all who voted against it will see their error and have cause to regret it. I shall call the board of trustees together at an early day to see what can be done, if anything, for we have no money with which to open the home or even to care for the grounds and buildings. I feel that those who supported the bill will receive the lasting gratitude of the people of Georgia.

MAYOR HEMPHILL was greatly surprised when told of the action of the house. "The action in refusing to accept the home," he said, "surprises me very much." He said: "It is certainly our duty to care for our old soldiers, and I fail to see why the legislature should refuse to accept this gift from loving and sympathetic hearts to the brave and the soldiers who are now dependent and helpless. It is not an Atlanta institution. It was built by contributions from people all over the state who wanted to see the old veterans sheltered and protected, and I had certainly expected that the legislature would accept it. I sincerely hope that they will reconsider their action and accept the home. Surely every old veteran in Georgia wants to see their disabled comrades provided for."

COLONEL R. F. MADDOX expressed himself as being very sorry that the legislature had not accepted the home. "It surprised me greatly," said he, "and I can't see why the legislature threw to the winds such a valuable opportunity to redeem themselves. I can only hope that they will be so good as to reconsider."

CAPTAIN JAMES W. ENGLISH said: "It shocks and grieves me beyond words. I am so surprised and grieved that I do not know what to say about the matter. I contributed \$1,000 to the home, and did so because I thought the poor, indigent veterans of Georgia needed such a home. All the northern states and most of the southern states have provided handsomely for their old soldiers, and even those who were not disabled draw pensions and are cared for. Can Georgia afford to be behind on this line? The legislature should understand that this home was built by voluntary contributions from Georgians, most of them old confederate veterans and their sons, who certainly know what the veterans need. The Georgia legislature certainly does not. They set up the plea that very few old soldiers will enter the home. Well, if they do not enter the home, they will cost the state nothing. I can't comprehend their course of reasoning. They certainly do not represent the people, and are most assuredly not in sympathy with the helpless veterans. I should think that these men who voted against the acceptance should be asked to take a back seat. I sincerely hope that the matter will be reconsidered."

MAYOR M. C. KIRK said: "I am very sorry that the legislature did not accept the home. It surprised me very much when I heard it. I am one of the trustees of the home, and don't care to say much now. But I think it was a mistake—a grave mistake. These men who voted against the bill certainly could not have been in the war, or they could not vote to refuse shelter to the poor, helpless soldiers who were disabled in the war. They don't represent the sentiment of the people of Georgia, by any means. If they do not reconsider and pass the measure we must take care of the home, some way or other. We cannot let the old soldiers suffer."

COLONEL B. F. ABBOTT: "I am very sorry that the legislature did not accept the home. They go on the idea that many will enter the home. If none go it will cost the state nothing. I don't think they represent the people on that question."

COLONEL L. W. AVERY: "I am sorry—very sorry that the legislature has deemed it best to refuse a home provided by voluntary contributions from the people, for the helpless and disabled confederate veterans in this state. I trust that they will see the matter from a different standpoint and yet accept the home."

MR. J. D. CARTER said: "I wanted to see the old disabled soldiers given a shelter. They fight like men, and now that they are helpless and alone, many of them, I consider it the bounden duty of the state to do something for them, and I was sure the legislature would accept the home and maintain it."

MAYOR J. H. KETNER: "The legislature's action surprised me greatly. I thought, inasmuch as the home had been built and offered to the state, that they would gladly accept it. Those who have contributed to the home did so because they wanted to do something for the indigent veterans, and they must regret the legislature's refusal of the home very much."

DR. W. M. DURHAM: "It's a shame upon our civility, and every true Georgian will blush for the disgrace brought upon us by this legislature. It's a stigma upon the fair name of Georgia that will remain as a dark spot in her history, a disgrace that hangs heavily upon the hearts and minds of the true, and a sneering slur at our grand old soldiers that an enemy would have scorned to impart. Yet ninety-four of our own statesmen so respected as to be sent to make their state's laws, do this. Such a body of men is a disgrace to the state, and the people individually, and any honest man who fought against our veterans will cry with us that it's an unbearable shame."

JUDGE R. L. BONDERS: "To such a disgrace Georgia has never been subjected, and for the men who imposed it nothing but contempt can be expressed. There were ninety-four men to the bill, and it will be 'nay' with them from now on. The people didn't know them, or they would have never given them the positions they hold. Now that they do know them, these ninety-four men will forever be squashed. Every officer and member of the veterans' association say this, and want it published to the world that they take no stock in such a legislature, the majority of whom are traitors to their state, and to those who fought for it."

DR. A. R. ALLEY—Every Georgian with a spark of patriotism cries, "Shame!"

J. J. PELT—I belonged to Wheeler's "Buttermilk Rangers," and every one of the crowd will be with me in saying that such a crowd as

those who voted against the old veterans are a disgrace to the state. We fellows never were whipped, and we will just show them that they're not wanted."

MR. H. C. GRUBB—Such a disgrace is overpowering, degrading, and I feel like selling my birthright and moving to some other state. But it's better to stay and show these people that such as they can't flourish in this country."

MR. W. B. BURKE—It's unbearable, and the sooner these ninety-four who voted against their poor, disabled fellow countrymen are gotten rid of, the better it will be. It's a shame to our state that such men claim it as their home."

CAPTAIN LYONS—With my whole heart, I say that Georgia should rise up and repudiate this shameful action. If left to a vote of the state there would be very, very few votes against it."

COLONEL BILL SMITH'S OPINION.—A prominent citizen of Grinnell county is Colonel Bill Smith. He is a member of the board of trustees of the soldiers' home, and has been working day and night for the bill. Last night he was seen by a representative of THE CONSTITUTION, and asked what he had to say about the action taken on the measure by the general assembly. "My vocabulary of expletives is copious, but I can find none strong enough to convey my meaning when I want to express my sentiments about this outrageous piece of business. The people in my county when they hear the news will express their condemnation in no uncertain sound. Every traitor ought to be spotted and executed by every Georgian who has a spark of manhood and patriotism in his composition. There is something mean at the bottom of this business. A malign influence has been working. The honest people of Georgia will not countenance the action taken by the men sent here to represent them. If the question could be submitted to a popular vote in all the counties of the state, the bill would be carried by a towering majority. The demagogues who made capital out of the well-known opposition to Atlanta, and misled their weak brothers, deserve the execution of honest and brave men who honor the brave old soldiers now homeless and unprotected. The whip of scorn should excite the hides of these traitors. What a spectacle! Old soldiers, bereft of family and friends, wandering about the state, homeless and indigent, yet brave and honest! These brave old heroes, who gave their state and their country the best they had to give, now without a shelter, and after kind-hearted people all over the state have united to build them a retreat and ask the state to receive it and make promise to support it, the narrow-minded partisans refuse, and they are thrust upon the cold charities of the world. It is a gross indignity to these grand old heroes, as it is an affront to every man and woman in Georgia who honor them for their bravery and uncomplaining fortitude. As I said, I am poverty-stricken of strong adjectives where-with to express my sentiments, and this is all I have to say."

LIEUTENANT PERKINS, of the Atlanta Artillery, said he had watched the progress of legislation touching the bill with deep interest. He had confidently expected it to go through with little or no opposition. "It puzzles me," said he, "to account for the defeat of the measure. If the people of Georgia could vote on the subject, it would be overwhelmingly carried. It is a reproach and a shame to the men that helped to defeat it ought to be condemned."

"I am astonished at its defeat," said Sheriff J. J. Barnes, warmly. "Georgia is the only southern state that fails to take care of her poor old soldiers. Every man who voted against the bill ought to be ashamed of himself."

A MERITWEATHER VETERAN TALKS.—Colonel Ellis, one of the foremost citizens of Meritweather county, was entertaining a crowd last night at the Kimball house. He was surcharged with indignation, and did not mince his words in talking about the general assembly's rejection of the soldiers' home. Said he: "I was surprised when the vote was announced, for I could not see any reason why the bill was not carried by a unanimous vote. There was evidently a conspiracy to defeat the measure, and the Farmers' Alliance is the factor which caused its defeat. For some reason the alliance members of the legislature fight every measure that would benefit Atlanta. They seem to think that the soldiers' home is an Atlanta scheme. I heard one of them say tonight: 'Yes, this is an old Atlanta scheme. They want to unload this on the state, and we would be imposed upon.' This legislator is a chump to say the least. He is ignorant of the purposes of the soldiers' home. It is not an Atlanta scheme, but a state enterprise designed to benefit the soldiers all over Georgia; designed to give them a shelter in their old age. It is a broad, philanthropic enterprise and only a narrow, selfish alliance would obstruct it. Every member of the legislature who cast his vote against the bill wrote himself down an ass, and his constituents will hold him responsible for stabbing the helpless old soldiers in the back. I regret this proceeding as the most disgraceful thing ever done by a legislature of Georgia. I was born and raised here, and want to spend the remainder of my life here, but I don't want to be a part of this disgraceful thing. I am disgusted with the men who so shamefully misrepresent the people."

One of the maddest men in town last night was Captain George B. Forbes. He said: "No words of mine are strong enough to express my outraged feelings. The legislature has covered itself with infamy. Every opponent of the bill has dug for himself a grave into which his indignant constituents will hurl him and cover him so deep with the earth of their condemnation that he will know no resurrection."

DR. HUNTER COOPER—A most disgraceful failure to do their duty. They should be rebuked by their constituents.

"It evinces a mean and narrow-minded spirit," Dr. John C. Olmstead said, "and I feel heartily ashamed of Georgia's legislature. The building should be maintained by the state, and all indigent old soldiers should be given a home here for the rest of their lives. It is a disgrace to our state that an enemy would have scorned to impart. Yet ninety-four of our own statesmen so respected as to be sent to make their state's laws, do this. Such a body of men is a disgrace to the state, and the people individually, and any honest man who fought against our veterans will cry with us that it's an unbearable shame."

MR. SEPH ROGERS, a one-armed veteran, said: "It's a shame. Here the home is all ready, and the legislature refuses to accept and maintain it. The veterans to a man will never vote for any man that cast his vote today against the bill."

MR. A. B. CARRIER, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, said: "In all the northern states homes have been established for the old and infirm soldiers who fought in the late war, and most of the southern states have moved in the matter. People are willing to be taxed for this purpose. It is the duty of the state to succor the old soldiers who fought for her, now that they are unable to take care of themselves. The building of the home was opportune, and I never for one moment doubted that the general assembly would decline to receive it. It is hard to understand the matter, but the action of the legislature is to be deeply regretted."

"It is simply damnable," exclaimed Captain Frank M. Myers, "and every man that voted against the bill ought to be buried politically."

"The general assembly acted unwisely and at variance with the expressed wish of the people of Georgia," Solicitor O'Bryan said, "and I, in common with every citizen who is actuated by patriotic impulses, condemn those who defeated the bill. Something should be

done to get the measure through, yet it is possible."

"It is a great mistake, and I am surprised," said Captain Robert Clayton. "The bill should have been passed by a unanimous vote. I can't account for the bitter opposition to it."

MR. GUS LONG said—"You may say for me that I think the general assembly branded itself with infamy when it rejected the proposition to receive and support the Confederate Soldiers' Home. I have just returned from Indianapolis, Minneapolis, St. Paul and other northern cities. I attended meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic and fraternized with those who fought the south. I found that every particle of bitterness is gone. Sectional hate and the animosities engendered by the war are forever buried. In mingling with the soldiers I was struck with the generosity and broad-minded spirit and their good feeling for the south. In every state I visited I was told that provision had been made for supporting the old soldiers, and that the soldiers' homes were maintained by the state. The people are proud of them and cheerfully pay the tax which maintains them. The people in the north have not forgotten the brave men who fought their battles, and shall we in the south be recreant of our duty? I am absolutely outraged at the legislature's disgraceful action."

MR. O. C. FURBER, the well-known clerk of the United States court, said—"The action of the legislature in refusing to take charge of the home for confederate veterans will surprise the outside world and surprise the people of Georgia. Nearly every state has made provision for housing their old and needy soldiers, and the people were glad of the opportunity to be taxed for it and a noble purpose. I am sure the good people of this grand old commonwealth will not approve of the action of the legislature in killing this superb charity."

SHERIFF MORROW expressed surprise when told about the vote, and remarked: "The worst mistake any Georgia legislature ever made."

MR. CHARLEY HOPKINS, the young attorney, said: "It is a niggardly piece of business, and it should be censured. It will surprise and shock the people of Georgia, who are undoubtedly overwhelmingly in favor of the state's taking care of the old and indigent confederate soldiers who have no home or support. It is shameful."

A Word from Grady.

It may not be out of place to reproduce here an article that will be remembered by the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. It is a word from Henry W. Grady—the circumstances of its appearance will be remembered by everybody.

"SHALL WE GO BRINGING FOR THEM?" Isn't it time for the committee that is soliciting funds in New York for a confederate veterans' home to recall the fact that the narrow-minded partisans refuse, and they are thrust upon the cold charities of the world. It is a gross indignity to these grand old heroes, as it is an affront to every man and woman in Georgia who honor them for their bravery and uncomplaining fortitude. As I said, I am poverty-stricken of strong adjectives where-with to express my sentiments, and this is all I have to say."

Some home, Major Joe Stuart? Disband your committee, and let the brave old soldiers retire once more into the seclusion from which they have never been drawn. Come home, major! The people of Georgia pay annually over three million dollars for their share of the taxes from which the soldiers' home is to be paid, and they do not complain. Out of their poverty this goes from free and willing hands—and they have enough left to take care of their own veterans who are dependent and disabled. Come home, major! Let us take our heroes to our hearts and wear them there, never to be paraded again with their limping gait, their poor wounds and their shabby raiment through the lines of strangers of whom they are beggars in half. Somehow or other, God bless them, we will manage to make their way to the grave gentle and tranquil, and though their comforts may be scant and their pleasures few, at least their feet shall not be led into mire by the selfish and the unfeeling. In no resentment, but in self-respect, let us withdraw the appeal and hush the piteous story. These men fought in honor—they were not set on the curbstone of distant Babylon to stir the pity of their neighbors, but they were set on the curbstone of their own state to stir the pity of their own people. Come home, and come with thanks and gratitude for what you have sought to do."

It was this editorial that brought the veterans' home. Following this came the announcement of Mr. Grady's plan of how the home should be built and established and showing the needs of the veterans.

In that announcement Mr. Grady said that "the best plan of a home is to secure about one hundred acres near Atlanta, build a home for about twenty-five thousand dollars, beautify the grounds, make it a place of honor and comfort, and open wide its gates to receive in love and sympathy any and every old soldier who gave the strength of his life to Georgia. It will not require over fifty thousand dollars to do the whole work."

Following this was the call for subscriptions, the result of which is before you. Then the home was built. And was—

Is yesterday's action to be final?

All Georgia hopes not.

Nervous debility, poor memory, diffidence, sexual weakness, pimples, opium habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at drug stores, by mail 10 cents. Miles Med. Co. Elkhart, Ind.

THE COTTON CROP.

Secretary Hester Says He Will Send Out an Estimate Next Week.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, desires the statement made in response to numerous telegrams and letters received from all parts of the south asking for estimates of the cotton crop of 1890-91, that a full detailed statement of the crop will be issued on the morning of the 1st or 2d of September, that he has been very busy in making an estimate of the cotton crop, and will not do so now, especially as the time is so close for the promulgation of the actual figures.

TELEGRAPH BRIEVITIES.

President Harrison and party are in Montpelier, Vt.

The severe storms in England have done considerable damage to property.

The prohibition state convention of Pennsylvania is in session in Harrisburg.

Sixty-two bodies were recovered so far from the ruins in Park place, New York.

An agreement has been reached between the Lake Erie and Western railroad men and the officers of that company, and the men are returning to work.

The auditors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have found a shortage of \$15,000 on the books of George S. Osborn, the elevator superintendent, who suicided.

Lee Quan, a Chinaman, made an assault on the daughter of Colonel Shaw, at Oufay, Col., and while officers had the Chinaman in charge he was fatally shot by some unknown person.

Cholera broke out on the steamer, Manchow, which sailed from Singapore, with 500 coolies for Penang, and a large number of the coolies died with the disease and their bodies were thrown into the sea.

THE POOR OLD SOLDIER

The Creature of a State's Passing Whim.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR WAR,

But Useless in the Days of Carpet Knights.

GEORGIA'S SHAME GONE ABROAD.

The Laughing Stock and Guy of a Nation.

NEW YORK, August 26.—[Special.]—The announcement that the Georgia house of representatives had defeated the confederate home bill creates tremendous excitement here.

It is the talk of every circle, and nothing else is discussed tonight.

Ex-confederates go along with bowed heads, and all southerners are loud in their expressions of indignation and astonishment. Georgians very generally decline to be interviewed, but they are unanimous in condemning the action of their representatives.

No southern event since the death of Henry W. Grady has caused such a sensation as this totally unexpected action of Georgia's lawmakers.

The republicans and south-haters are jubilant. They say that they knew the southern talk about their love for the heroes of the lost cause was mere brag and bluff, and that they are not surprised when the matter comes to a practical test to find Georgia refusing to endorse the Confederate Home in any shape. They say, moreover, that the present state of southern sentiment shows that the south, and especially Georgia, will be ready to cast a heavy republican vote next year.

Colonel Elbow Shepard's Mail and Express will be outspoken on this line, and does not disguise its exultation.

Among New Yorkers the general feeling is one of regret. When Grady's eloquent editorial recalled Major Stewart, it was believed that Georgia would lose no time in providing a comfortable home for her veterans, and many people here desired to aid it.

An ex-federal general said tonight: "I cannot understand the action of the Georgia legislature. It cannot represent the sentiment of the people. Every northern state has provided a home for its old soldiers. Every civilized nation has done the same. It is considered ungrateful and almost barbarous to neglect the brave men who fight a people's battles. To refuse them a shelter, especially when it will cost the state nothing, is monstrous. If I were a confederate or a southerner it would make the blood boil in my veins to have my state do as Georgia has done!"

It is rumored that the Southern Society will take some action in the matter. If Georgia has any friends in New York tonight who endorse the action of her legislature they cannot be found.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 26.—[Special.]—Even in the shadow of The Inter-Ocean and The Tribune—bitter though they be—there is pity for the discarded confederate veterans of Georgia.

"They were brave men, and deserved better," said a union general, "but I take it that Georgia is now a loyal state, and proposes to throw overboard the men who fired on the flag. Still I'm sorry for the poor devils. Their own people, at least, should not have scorned them."

The southerners resident here are dumfounded. They had been boasting about the fidelity of the south to her traditions. The confederate soldier was quite a toast. But now that he has appeared before the Georgia legislature in the guise of a beggar, and has been refused even a "hand-out," there is mortification and shame. It has been proposed by several that the Grand Army men should chip in and help support Georgia's veterans, since the state is so broken up in finances that she cannot aid them.

THE FEELING IN ATHENS.

ATHENS, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—News of the defeat of the veterans' home bill received here this evening late, and disappointment was written across the face of nearly every citizen. Some said they were sorry the legislature had taken such a step; others were satisfied that it was a bad step in a business way; still others said it was a shame upon the state of Georgia thus to forget her living heroes, while many were much louder in their indignation.

In speaking with a great many of the leading citizens of Athens, your correspondent finds a general dissatisfaction prevalent over the defeat of the bill by the legislature. Such representative citizens as Captain C. G. Talmadge, Major John E. Talmadge, Captain J. W. Brumby, Captain G. H. Yancey, Judge A. L. Mitchell and others, who were met along the streets, were not backward in declaring that in their opinion the legislature of Georgia had made a grave mistake, and that proper appreciation for the services of the soldiers of the confederacy had not been shown; and not only these, but scores of others expressed this opinion, and were astonished that a body of Georgians could ever have gotten its consent to take such a step.

A FEELING OF SHAME.

DR. E. D. NEWTON, who served in General Lee's army, said he had for twenty years been a citizen of New York, and had just recently naturalized again in Georgia, but that in the face of such legislation as this he would be tempted to go back to New York.

The people are disappointed because they believe

the state of Georgia can ill afford to slight her veterans. However, they look on the bright side of things, and believe that the veterans will come out all right in the end.

If the legislature does not reconsider its action on the bill, our people are in favor of establishing the home and maintaining it from the people of Georgia.

THE HOME MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Athens gave about twenty-three hundred dollars to its establishment, and her citizens will do just as handsomely by a proposition to support the home by subscription. One of our leading citizens said this evening:

"I am sorry the legislature has defeated the veterans' home bill, but if the state will not support the old vets, then we must do it by subscription. I fought with the boys in '61, and know what kind of men they are. They are made out of, and as long as I have a dollar I'll divide with them. I am ready to give \$50 a year to their support."

And that is just the sentiment of a great many others. They feel that it is the state's duty to care for them, but if that is not done, then the citizens will see that they do not suffer.

FLOYD IS INDIGNANT.

ROME, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—The refusal to accept the Confederate Veterans' Home by the legislature was a surprise to many, but there were some who expected it. It called forth a storm of wrath. The people want to know who did the voting that killed the bill.

BELIEVES IN THE HOME.

Hon. Felix Corbitt was in town today, presiding over a meeting of the county alliance. He said: "I can see no reason why the bill should not have passed. It was from an economical standpoint the state could not have lost, and in point of sentiment I think it noble. I certainly think the bill should have passed."

Councilman Underwood said to THE CONSTITUTION: "I just want to tell you what I think about the legislature refusing to accept the veterans' home. It stands a monument to their ingratitude."

Hon. Sam King, mayor pro tem., was in company with Mr. Underwood, and he said: "It is a burning shame that such a measure should have failed. The people were for it. It is a debt of gratitude that the state owes, and I repeat that it is a burning shame."

MR. T. R. RICHARDS, for many years the faithful and efficient tax collector of Floyd, spoke with feeling: "When the great state of Georgia needed men to defend her, with one response her sons answered the call. Now when those who defended her are growing old and some are needy, this great state coldly turns from them, and absolutely refuses to give according to their benefit. It is wrong—it is all wrong."

Captain Milford Pepper said: "I feel that it is a shame that the bill for the veterans' home should have failed to pass. Its object is laudable. Its economy is all right, and yet it was refused."

Mr. Thomas Fahy, one of Rome's most successful merchants, expressed himself as much interested in the bill, and its failure to pass was a surprise.

MR. A. C. MORRISON: "I would like to know how the representatives voted. This bill certainly ought to have passed."

MR. H. H. RICHARDS said: "It seems to me that the representatives down there ought to have known about it at that anybody else, but in my opinion the bill should have passed. I'll bet John Turner voted for it. I am in favor of the bill."

THE VOICE OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE has been followed, and Rome again enters protests from the most prominent allies in all this section, from merchants, from large taxpayers, from city officials, from men from the country, and in union of sentiment and in strongest appeal, her voice is lifted for the memory of the dead, for the sake of the living. All confederate veterans that could be seen this afternoon urged that the state receive the Confederate Veterans' Home.

DISGUSTED AND SURPRISED.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—Late this afternoon, a telegram reached Americus that the house of representatives had, much to the disgust and surprise of our citizens, refused to accept the home for confederate soldiers, conceived by the brain and made a fact by Henry Grady. His great hearted endeavor to consummate this noble effort of his death alone made it doubtful. An earnest of its approval is the consensus of opinion that the people of Georgia have that the home should be gladly received. By the defeat of the bill, the representatives have added discredit to the state, have heaped indignation upon its noble veterans, and added one stone to the rock pile to be used by the revilers of the south.

To use a forcible expression made by one of our citizens, "The dearest heritage of our citizens is the remembrance of the deeds of our confederate soldiers. The best earnest of our appreciation should be the acceptance and support of a home erected for the mainstay and support of our disabled, infirmed and aged heroes. The highest incentive to valor must ever be the appreciation of the services of our champions."

AMERICUS AND SUMTER COUNTY are particularly aggrieved at the defeat of the bill, because it was introduced and championed by its distinguished representative, Colonel A. C. Cutts, at once a gentleman of sound judgment, and by all odds the most distinguished military figure in the legislature. Proud and independent himself, he asked no favors for himself, and he, for four years of warfare, zealously cared for the comfort and support of his military battalion, so, as a legislator, he naturally drifted to the protection of the old soldiers.

THE TIME CONSUMED IN TALKING.

Many reasons are given for the defeat of the bill. One of the most common is the time consumed in eloquence in opposition to the bill cost so much money as it would take to support the institution for one year.

Among these of America's prominent citizens who regretted the action of the house were Colonel E. A. Hawkins, W. D. Haynes, Captain T. J. Brannon, Captain W. H. Toudes, J. H. Allen, clerk of the superior court; Hon. J. B. Pillsbury, judge of the county court; J. B. Dunn, tax collector; J. W. Mine, tax receiver; J. B. Lamar, sheriff; J. J. Wilford, of the Georgia and Alabama Construction Company; M. B. Connel, Elton Parker, Dr. J. B. Hinkle, J. E. Sullivan, county treasurer, and scores of others, who take interest in public affairs, too numerous to mention. Sumter county is practically unanimous in favor of the bill introduced by Colonel Cutts.

"THE POOR OLD SOLDIER THROWN OUT."

MACON, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—The news of the defeat of the veterans' home bill was received in Macon this afternoon about 3 o'clock. The people are indignant, and especially do those who bleed the blow who spilled their blood in behalf of the state, which now refuses their comrades shelter.

There is a general expression of disapproval and chagrin, and those members of the legislature who opposed the bill would find it interesting were they here this afternoon. The men in Macon who do not heartily favor the acceptance of the home would hardly make a corporal's guard, and like Dr. Baldwin's "butter-bills" soldiers, those who did favor the bill are the intelligence and the chivalry of this section. On the streets of Macon daily are seen evidences of the urgent need of such an institution, and it has been hoped that the old veterans of this county, now

FITFUL OBJECTS OF CHARITY, would soon find a home where they could live out their few remaining days in comfort and peace. Now, that all hope of success has fled, the fate that

(Continued on Fourth Column Fifth Page.)

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PROMO-SELTZER 10¢ CURES HEADACHE, NEURALGIA & NEUROSVNESS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. EMERSON DRUG CO. BALTO. MD.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows:

To the Publisher:—
 Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. It means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in this list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." (Signed)
 GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., August 27, 1891.

A Bad Day's Work.

Never, within our recollection, has the Georgia house of representatives done as bad a day's work as it did yesterday.

The defeat of the bill providing for the acceptance of the Confederate Home will send the blush of shame to Georgians and southerners all over the union. We have carefully weighed every argument and objection advanced by the opponents of the home, and we are more than ever confirmed in the opinion that their action is utterly without justification, defense or excuse.

In order to remove every possible objection, the friends of the bill stripped it of all conditions and amended it so that it simply provided for the acceptance by the state of the home for the benefit of the veterans, leaving the state free to sell the property and apply the proceeds in the interest of our old soldiers, if it should so desire.

It will be difficult to make the outside world believe it, but even in this shape the bill was defeated!

Now, what construction will the northern people and strangers generally place upon our conduct? Apparently, it amounts to saying that Georgia will not take care of her veterans under any circumstances. She will neither build a home for them nor accept one when it is tendered as a free gift. Her aged and helpless sons who fought her battles will not be recognized outside of the meager pension already provided. They may be alone in the world, and needing a shelter, but they shall have no place of refuge that is sanctioned by the state. The donations for their benefit from noble-hearted men and women are thrown back to the donors, and the suffering heroes who walk the streets of our towns without a place to lay their heads are told to go to the poorhouse!

When Henry Grady wrote that memorable editorial saying: "Come home, Major Stewart, and let us take our heroes to our own hearts and wear them there, never to be paraded again with their limping gait, their poor wounds and their shabby raiment through the lines of strangers," a sympathetic thrill ran through every heart in this broad land, and even in the far north there was a spontaneous movement to help Georgia build her confederate home. All over the south and throughout the union people were blessing Georgia, and other southern states, spurred by the impulse of the hour, lost no time in providing homes for their soldiers.

The Georgia home was built, as Mr. Grady had predicted. It was erected, equipped and paid for by generous hearts and hands, and offered to the state, only to be—rejected!

Whether it is to be run as a soldiers' home or sold for their benefit makes no difference to Georgia. She refuses to take it or touch it or derive any benefit from it in any shape for her needy veterans!

Any patriotism in that? Any economy, or common sense, or charity? It is almost too humiliating to discuss. After pledging ourselves to take care of the men who stood between our firesides and an invading foe, we have now cast them off without the slightest excuse. We have been respected abroad, even by our enemies, as a high-minded, generous people, full of pride and energy—a progressive and prosperous people, true as steel to our friends—grateful to our defenders and eager to care for them without the aid of a dollar from strangers. This has been our reputation, but what is it now?

Stung by this arraignment, some one may voice the shallow pretext that the home is not needed—that there are no old soldiers so utterly forlorn and helpless as to require its shelter. Don't you believe that for a moment! It may be true in isolated districts, but it is not true of the cities and towns. The unfortunates we speak of have been forced by cruel circumstances long ago to leave the country and come to the towns, where they hoped to find better opportunities. They are here in Atlanta, and in every large city and town in the state. They have no families to live

with, and not strength enough for hard labor. Silently, sorrowfully and half-famished, they stand aside from the maddening crowd, and long for the time when they shall sleep "On Fame's eternal camping ground."

Poor fellows! Death will be kinder to them than the proud commonwealth whose soil is stained with the blood they shed in her defense!

Our Greatest Problem.

A writer in The Boston Globe hits the nail on the head when he says that our greatest governmental problem is this: "What shall this great nation with its rapidly increasing population and production do for a currency in the future?"

If we accept Secretary Windom's last estimate—a per capita circulation of \$24—it must be admitted that it is not enough to meet the demands of our rapidly expanding volume of business. Then, when we consider the fact that our population doubles every twenty-five years, it will be seen that it will be an impossibility on a gold basis to make the supply of gold keep pace with population. If we have the bimetallic standard, the production of the two metals will not double as the population doubles.

The fact is, the specie basis even now is a mere fiction. We now have only one dollar of gold reserve for every \$3.40 in greenbacks. Practically, we are floating a lot of fiat money. It will be impossible ever to have a dollar in coin for every dollar in paper.

It is time to consider this problem and reach some conclusion. The people want good paper money and plenty of it. There will never be dollar for dollar in specie back of it, and probably never one dollar in specie for three in paper. But we must have our paper based upon something. What shall it be?

The Ohio Campaign.

One of the theories of the money sharks and mugwumps of the north and east is to the effect that if Governor Campbell can be beaten in Ohio this fall, there will be a panic among the silver democrats which will lead to a walk-over for Mr. Cleveland when the democratic convention meets. To that end the money power has joined hands with the republicans, and the result of this combination will be the most desperate campaign that Ohio has ever seen.

It is impossible to say what the outcome will be. The democrats are handicapped by the illness of Governor Campbell, which may prove to be a serious feature of the campaign, and they will have to depend entirely on the merits of their cause. The republicans, on the other hand, have all the boodle that is necessary to a campaign of corruption.

The democrats may suffer defeat, but the party will not thereby be thrown into a panic on the silver question. In order to hold the organization together in the south and west, there will have to be a free silver plank in the national platform, and we think that when the convention meets there will be practical unanimity on that point.

But how will the defeat of the democrats in Ohio help the chances of Mr. Cleveland's nomination? This is a problem that grows darker and deeper the more it is examined. The overwhelming majority of the democratic party is in favor of the free coinage of silver, and that majority will remember at the proper time what Mr. Cleveland's utterances on the silver question played in the Ohio campaign. Even now McKinley is reading from the stump the anti-silver letter which Mr. Cleveland wrote to A. J. Warner in 1885, and the letter he wrote to the Cooper Union meeting this year.

By means of these letters Mr. McKinley is able to inform the democrats of Ohio, on the authority of a democratic ex-president, that the silver views enunciated in their platform are calculated to bring ruin and disaster on the country.

Do the money sharks and mugwumps think that this is calculated to give Mr. Cleveland a walk-over in the national convention?

Education and Labor.

Recent inquiries throughout the south have brought out from the majority of the employers interviewed an expression of opinion to the effect that education has injured the negro as a common laborer.

It would not be difficult to get a similar expression of opinion in regard to the effect of education upon common, unskilled white labor. As Mr. Ingalls put it, the other day, education increases a poor man's wants and aspirations without increasing his opportunities for gratifying them. Taking this view of the situation, what will be the probable outcome? The great movement of free, public education is bound to go on. Nothing can stop it. We have our faces set in that direction and we are going on to the end. We are going to tax the rich for the education of the poor—the bachelors for the education of his neighbors' children—tax the white man for the education of the black man—tax the man who is opposed to public education, and more than all, we are going to take the matter of education entirely out of the hands of the parent, and give it to the state, and finally make it compulsory. This is the drift of the whole business. In the course of another generation we may reasonably expect to see millions of whites and blacks disdaining common labor, and all engaged in a hunt for light and genteel employment at high wages. Hosts of these will necessarily be disappointed, and then what will be the result? Will these dissatisfied, ambitious men with empty pockets and empty stomachs meekly lie down and die like good, law-abiding citizens, or will they prey on society for their bread?

When we state the case in this shape, somebody will be quick to ask in a nervous flurry if we are opposed to public education. By no means. But it strikes us that our present system will have to undergo a change. Our children must be taught that labor is honorable, and that the man who does common and necessary work with his hands is just as much to be respected as the man whose head-work earns him a living. We must teach our children that the man who wears homespun and toils on a little farm, with only a few dollars in his pocket at the end of the year, is the equal of the man engaged in a light occupation in the city, who, despite his higher wages, is worth no more, and very often is worth much less in hard cash, than his country neighbor. We must get people out of the unreasonable notion that a so-called educated man should work with his head and not with his hands. Work is work, no matter what a man's oc-

cupation is, and when it is honest and necessary, and well done, it stamps the worker as a useful member of society entitled to respect.

The manual training department in many schools is an effort in the direction we have indicated. Our educators are beginning to see that all of our educated young men cannot be members of the professions, or statesmen, or merchants, or clerks. They must get their bread by hard labor.

How to educate the common laborer without injuring him is the problem. A better practical education than we have been giving him is the solution. And it must be an education that will make him contented with hard work and small returns. It must be an economic and a moral education. Now, how are we to go about it?

EVERY PERSON who has done any figuring on the subject says that iron men will have to come south with their plants if they expect to compete with the south.

MAHONEY WILL no longer buck against the untimely democracy of Virginia.

THE REPUBLICAN orators all concede that their party is responsible for the big crop. Quay and Wainwright ought to feel proud of their share in the business.

If the republicans could invent some plan of protecting the farmers they would be happier. As matters stand, the farmers propose to protect themselves by voting against the Quay party.

THE CONSTITUTION is now threatened by a spider-legged maddener in red flannel nightgowns. The situation seems to be approaching a crisis.

McKINLEY has received as much boodle from the money sharks of the east as he can handle. If money can elect him he will be elected.

SON RUSSELL claims to be the original Harrison man.

Mr. McKINLEY informs the people of Ohio that he has free coinage the government will have to buy all the product of the American mines. This is about the extent of McKINLEY's knowledge of the silver question.

PERHAPS MR. J. B. FORAKER will take up the subject of reciprocity which McKinley has slurred in his speech.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS: "James Madison sat as a magistrate upon a Virginia county court bench after he had been president; Andrew Johnson became a senator; John Quincy Adams served for years as a representative in congress after his presidential term expired; and Caleb Cushing became a justice of the supreme court after he had been attorney general." It ought to have completed the item by saying that ex-President John Tyler was made over one of the public roads in Charles City county, Virginia. It is on record that he made a most excellent overseer, causing all those legally required to do time or pay for the service of others on the public thoroughfares.

THE NEW YORK SUN SAYS: "It does no harm to say that our esteemed contemporary, The St. Louis Republic, shows a tendency to contemplate in a spirit of reasonableness the election of the Hon. Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, to the speakership."

SHORTLY AFTER the collapse of the big building in New York the other day an Italian was found running up the stairs of a tenement house, each accusing the other. At the preliminary examination, last Monday, Henry Tyre was discharged, and Henry Goldson was committed to jail without bail to await the result of the investigation by the grand jury. The principal witness against Sandy was Lulu Tyre, the divorced wife of the man who was also accused of the crime. The friends of Sandy instituted a series of proceedings, and the application for a writ was heard today before Judge Randolph, the prisoner trying to secure his release by proving an alibi. After hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner, Judge Randolph decided to release the prisoner on bond of \$500 for his appearance to answer any indictment found by the grand jury. Bond was given and the defendant released.

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NEGROES FINDING OUT the Virtue of Habes Corpus.

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TO CLAIM the Lands When Thrown Open for Settlement.

GUTHRIE, O. T., August 26.—A movement is on foot to colonize with negroes the Indian lands which are soon to be thrown open to general settlement. It has its origin at Langston City, the metropolis of a negro settlement not far from here. Agents, 800 in number, of the Langston Colonization Society, are now laboring in the southern states to persuade negroes to come to the new country. Hundreds of negroes have already gone to Langston and have been cared for by colored friends until the time for invasion arrives. Many negroes are arriving daily, and by the time the lands are proclaimed open to settlement, it is believed thousands of colored people will have arrived here.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED.

While Bathing at Blossburg, Ala.—How It Happened.

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SOLD FOR TEN CENTS A POUND.

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THE BRICEVILLE MINES.

THE PRISON INSPECTORS ENJOINED BY THE COURT.

The Free Miners Rejoice, and If It Were Not That the Legislature Meets Soon, Would Rise Now.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 26.—[Special.]—The state board of prison inspectors have been restrained from enforcing their order for the removal of the convicts from Briceville, Tenn. Judge McAllister granted an injunction this morning to that effect, but refused to enjoin the inspectors from enforcing the order that the convicts shall not be worked in the mines, on the ground that the mines are not in the condition required by law.

Mr. J. E. Goodwin, lessee of the convicts at Briceville, said to your correspondent this afternoon that he would go to Briceville tonight and immediately have the mines put into the condition required by law, and when this is done, there can, of course, be no other legal reason for their removal.

The ground upon which the inspectors ordered the removal was that there was only one opening to the mine; that it was filled with foul air, and had no means of ventilation; that convicts had to work in several inches of water, and that the roof was about to fall. The lessee charged that this was only a subterfuge to help the state out of an unpleasant situation, and prevent the humiliation of having the law overruled by the free miners, who threatened to forcibly remove the convicts, even if bloodshed was necessary. The lessee, before making application for the injunction, formally offered to put the mine in a satisfactory condition if allowed fifteen days, but the board refused to grant his request. If it were not that the legislature is to convene next Monday to consider the whole penitentiary lease question, and the free miners expect relief at its hand, it is thought that they would again forcibly remove the convicts from Briceville.

ACCIDENT IN A TUNNEL.

An Explosion of Gas—Several Men Injured.

CHICAGO, August 26.—One man was fatally and seven others seriously injured at an early hour this morning by an explosion of gas in the new city water tunnel, now being constructed under Lake Michigan.

Yesterday morning a gang of men working about two and one-half miles from the shore struck a vein of gas and in which was a trace of coal gas. Air compressors were put at work of twenty-four pounds to the square inch. This was ample to keep back fire damp, but was oppressive for the workmen, and was last night reduced to sixteen pounds.

This morning at 1 o'clock the electric lights got out of order, and Maurice Call was sent in to repair them. He carried a torch with him, and had approached the spot where the gas had been leaking, when a tremendous explosion occurred. Call was fatally burned and seven other men seriously hurt.

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THIS WOMAN HAS GRIEF.

And Is Not Afraid to Handle a Loaded Pistol.

ALBANY, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—A sensational affair occurred in this city this afternoon, in which Mrs. John, Mr. L. J. Crine, a prominent Hebrew merchant, and a negro figured.

For some time past Mrs. John and Crine have been parties to a suit for the possession of a house and lot in the northern section of the city. A year or two ago, Crine purchased this property at sheriff's sale and continued to enjoy possession of it up till last fall some time, when Mrs. John, in whom the original title lay, with her husband, after an absence of several years, made her appearance upon the scene, and took possession of the house and lot in a somewhat forcible manner.

Crine tried to protect his claim by process of law, but Mrs. John held the fort, and is still holding it.

THE NEGRO IN THE CASE.

Adjoining the disputed property Crine owns a lot, on which he has a negro tenant. This negro has been, for some time, annoying Mrs. John by passing through her yard, which she put a quiver to this afternoon by making him get out faster than usual at the point of a pistol. After this the negro immediately sought Mr. Crine at his store on Washington street, when the latter, arming himself, proceeded to Mrs. John, presumably to protect what he considered his rights.

MR. CRINE SHOWS UP.

When he arrived at the gate, accompanied by the negro, Mrs. John appeared on the front step, and warned Crine that if he entered he would be shot. Angry words passed between the two, when finally Mrs. John went in and got her pistol. When she returned, so the story goes, she saw Crine on his knees by the gate, with his arm poked through the wicket and aiming in the direction in which she was standing.

THE PISTOL COMES INTO PLAY.

At this the lady leveled her weapon at her cowering enemy, and pulling trigger a loud report broke the stillness of the quiet neighborhood.

Crine and the negro did not wait for further evidence of Mrs. John's determination to protect what she considered her rights. They did not stand longer on the order of guns, but went, and it is said that when Crine, whose aversion to the pistol was so great, he looked like a hippopotamus just out of the sea. The perspiration was rolling off of him in great drops, but he did not rest until he had sued out two warrants against Mrs. John, who was arrested and taken to the county jail. The bond in the sum of \$400. Mrs. John is evidently a woman who can't be trifled with.

JERRY SIMPSON IN CHARLOTTE.

The Flood Kept the Others Away, but Jerry Got In.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 26.—[Special.]—This has been all day in Charlotte.

The day set for speeches by Colonel Polk, Mr. Willets and Mr. Simpson, and though the storms brought about a number of discouragements at the start, the farmers eventually had a most successful day of it. Heavy rains prevailed throughout this section yesterday, last night and this morning, and the swollen streams and boggy roads cut off hundreds of farmers, yet, for all that, there was a large crowd here.

They congregated about the streets at an early hour, and when it became known about that not a single one of the expected speakers was here they began to feel pretty blue.

Colonel Polk and Mr. Willets had started for Charlotte from Raleigh the previous evening, but were detained by the washout at Little river. There was no chance for them to get here before 4 o'clock this afternoon. The farmers were talking gloomily about their bad luck, when there came a sudden change over the aspect of things. The vestibule train had come in from the north in the meantime and had landed no less a personage than Mr. Jerry Simpson.

He had come unannounced to the Central, and no one knew who he was until he had put his inscription on the register, "Jerry Simpson, Kansas." Before he could be assigned to a room the farmers were introducing themselves. The news of Jerry's arrival quickly spread and caused great joy among the farmers. After, perhaps, three-quarters of an hour, the train struck up a lively air, which was a signal for a general move to the auditorium where the speaking was to take place. A committee escorted Mr. Simpson from the hotel to the auditorium, and the crowd followed.

Mr. Simpson was introduced by Captain T. L. Vail, president of the Mecklenburg County Alliance. He made a speech thoroughly in sympathy with the audience, for the cheers were not only frequent but tremendous. He spoke strongly in favor of a third party.

THE BATTLE NEAR VALPARAISO.

A Cablegram Gives Particulars of the Recent Engagement.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—A cablegram from Valparaiso dated August 24th, instant, has today been received in this city, of which the following is a translation:

The insurgents succeeded in landing 10,000 soldiers on the bay of Quintero, north of Valparaiso, where they started along the shore toward Valparaiso under the protection of six of their men-of-war and eight armed transports, besides all the boats of their fleet, provided with mitrailleuses, endeavoring to surprise the city by a rear attack.

A government force of 5,000 men was immediately detached from Valparaiso and encamped in delaying the crossing of the Aconcagua river near its mouth, while a sufficient number of troops were moving on to protect Valparaiso and oppose the insurgents by at least fifteen thousand, with the prospect of a further increase of forces from other quarters. The government forces succeeded in stopping the insurgents for four hours with a loss to the enemy of about three thousand of their choicest men, notwithstanding the fire of the insurgent fleet, besides that of the land force.

This operation enabled the government to select the best positions for their 12,000 arriving troops, although this advantage cost the loss of half the number of a gallant division of 5,000 men, which contested the march of the rebels and their crossing Aconcagua river. The rebel fleet has been kept at bay by the fire of Fort Andes, and the insurgent forces are deprived of the expected protection of their men-of-war, while the government forces are constantly receiving reinforcements from the interior. New rebel forces will be found at every moment without any possible way of retreat. Such is their situation.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

MILLIKEN.—Congressman Milliken, of Maine, has a young son who gives promise of being a politician one of these days. Recently his Sunday school teacher gave him a piece to recite, but he made no progress in committing it to memory, and the teacher finally said: "Well, you must take the piece home and let your father teach it to you, as he is a fine stump orator." The boy hesitated, but finally replied: "Yes, father may be a good stump speaker, but he doesn't know anything about Sunday schools."

NIXON.—Mrs. Jennie C. Nixon, of Tennessee, is professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in a new college, New Orleans. She is a clever newspaper woman, and has done much editorial work for the southern papers.

TENNYSON.—Tennyson is almost visible now days, even at church, for with all his intensity of religious belief, he is no church-goer. Years have passed since he was seen at the parish church, unless at some extraordinary occasion. But he is friendly with the local cl

BRIBERY COMMITTEE.

THE WORK OF TAKING TESTIMONY COMPLETE.

District Alliance Lecturer Wimberly the Last Witness—He Says He Was Misunderstood.

The committee appointed under the resolution by Mr. Oates, of Muscogee, has completed the taking of testimony, and will make up its report.

The resolution provided for a joint committee of three from the senate and two from the house to inquire in the report, which was said to have been circulated that eight members of the general assembly had offered, or permitted to be offered, their votes for sale while the last senatorial election was pending.

Yesterday morning, District Alliance Lecturer Wimberly, of the third district, was before the committee.

Mr. Wimberly was brought before the committee to be questioned in regard to a statement that Representative C. J. Jones, of Dodge county, informed the committee that a Mr. Graham, of Dodge, had told him that Mr. Wimberly had made.

The statement that Mr. Wimberly was said to have made to Mr. Graham was that he knew of one man who voted Calhoun could have bought for \$100; that he made arrangements to get the vote, but Calhoun refused and said that if he could not be elected on his own merits he did not want to be elected.

"Before the committee," Mr. Wimberly denied that he stated to Mr. Graham that he knew of a man who could be bought, and said that what he stated to Mr. Graham was that he told Mr. Calhoun that there was a member whom he suspected could be bought, and informed Mr. Calhoun, who refused to have anything to do with it, and said he did not want the office if it had to be obtained in that way.

"Did you make any arrangements to purchase the vote with the member?" asked Mr. Trammell.

Mr. Wimberly—No, I simply laid the matter before Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Trammell—Why did you think that the vote could be bought?

Mr. Wimberly—Because the man was solid one day and all to the contrary the next day.

Mr. Trammell—Who was the member?

This question Mr. Wimberly refused to answer, on the ground that it was only his suspicion, and ought not to prejudice the member in the eyes of the public.

As to who the member voted for the witness as first declined to say, but finally answered General Gordon.

During the investigation the committee has examined four witnesses—Hon. Patrick Calhoun, Colonel Livingston, Mr. G. F. Willis and Mr. Wimberly.

SENATE ROUTINE.

What Was Done Yesterday in the Upper House.

The special order immediately after the reading of the journal, the bill (H. R. 2600), of Monroe, to amend section 719 (i) of the code, was taken up and passed.

The bill vests the railroad commissioners with the power, in their discretion, to institute suit without notice for any violation of the rules and regulations of the commission, when, in their opinion, the circumstances authorize it. Of this they shall be the sole judges. It is provided that the action shall be in any county in the state where such violation has occurred or wrong has been perpetrated, and shall be in the name of the state, and be submitted through the attorney general or solicitor general, or such other attorney at law of this state as the commissioners may appoint, whose fees shall be the same as now provided by law.

New Bills.

On the call of the roll for the introduction of new bills, Senator Culpepper introduced a bill to incorporate the Reynolds Exchange bank.

Senator Todd—a bill to provide that any child or children left in the hands of any charitable institution can, upon notice to the parents, and if said child or children have been in the institution for three months, be bound by such institution to such party or parties as the authorities of the institution may see fit.

Hunting and Fishing.

On motion of Senator Culpepper the rules were suspended and the bill to amend section 441 of the code by making the same applicable to fishing as well as hunting, in the lands of another, by making it applicable also to enclosed as well as enclosed lands, and to further amend so as not to require posting of said lands at the courthouse door, as amended by the committee so that the notice given must be renewed every two years, was taken up and put upon its passage.

Among the senators there was a great diversity of opinion of the merits of the bill, and a number of amendments were offered. Senator O'Neal wanted the bill amended so as not to include unenclosed lands. Senator Todd offered an amendment to make the bill applicable to enclosed and tenable lands only. Senator Strickland, an amendment to exclude the counties of White, Dawson and Lumpkin from the operations of the bill. Senator Williams, an amendment to make the bill applicable only to counties having the no-fence law.

Sensors Culver, Nunnally, Gill, Hodges and Smith spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, and Senators Terrell, Glenn, O'Neal, Williams, Todd and Lane against its passage.

All the amendments to the bill were lost, and the vote on its passage stood yeas 11, nays 18.

Before the yeas were announced Senator Johnson moved to table the bill.

Senator Terrell made the point that the motion to table was out of order, and the chair (Senator Ellington) decided the point well taken.

Senator Johnson appealed from the decision of the chair, but after some discussion withdrew it and stated that he would move to reconsider. The bill was lost on account of not having received a constitutional majority.

To Correct an Error.

On motion of Mr. Cabanis the rules were suspended and the resolution of the house requesting the governor to return House Bill No. 10, was taken up and concurred in. The bill is a local measure for Gilmer county.

On motion of Senator Vincent the action of the senate was ordered to be immediately transmitted to the house.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed: A bill to incorporate the town of Lovejoy, in Clayton county.

A bill to incorporate the city of Chickamauga, in the county of Walker.

A bill to incorporate the city of Hapeville.

A bill by Senator Hodges to amend the local option law of Hart county as amended by the committee on temperance. The bill provides for a dispensary and the appointment of an agent.

A bill to protect the water supply of the city of Dawson.

A bill to provide a new charter for the town of East Point, in Fulton county.

A bill to incorporate the town of Watkinsville.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Swainsboro.

A bill to incorporate the town of Martin, in Franklin county.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Adel, in Berrien county.

A Lady's Death.

Mrs. N. H. Cleveland passed away suddenly last evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Cochran, No. 52 Walker street.

The funeral will take place at an early hour this morning. The body will be sent by 7:10 o'clock via the Central road, to Brooksville, Ga., for burial.

Meeting of the K. P. Club.

The "K. P. Club" met last night at the residence of Mrs. Krels, on Trinity avenue. It was the bi-monthly meeting, and was largely attended. Arrangements were made for giving a dance, which will be held this evening.

THE HORTICULTURISTS.

PRESIDENT HUMNICUTT RESIGNS AND MAKES A SPEECH.

Yesterday's Meeting of the Society Was One of Interest—Some Fruits There Were Shown—Resolutions Adopted.

Yesterday was a notable one in the history of the Atlanta Horticultural Society.

Professor H. M. Sessions read an able and elaborate paper on "Grasses." He has some two hundred specimens, embracing seventy-five varieties.

Professor D. H. Gould's paper on landscape gardening was one of the best papers ever read before the society. He illustrated it with etchings, which pointed his perfect word-painting.

Hon. J. B. Humnicutt, the president, leaves next week for Athens. Yesterday he tendered his resignation in a speech of power and eloquence, full of encouragement to the society.

By a unanimous and rising vote the society adopted the following:

Resolved, That in parting with our president, J. B. Humnicutt, we do so with deep regret, and commend him to the confidence and esteem of the people wherever his lot may be cast.

President W. D. Beatie having recovered from a protracted spell of sickness, was present and made a brief but interesting talk, as also did the old veteran, James Burritt.

Among the exhibits were noted:

Sweet monster pepper by S. A. Wilder. The pods sell readily at 1 cent each.

Mr. L. D. Carpenter exhibited eight varieties of roses, three of which had the blue lily.

Mr. B. H. Huzzar had a fine collection of clematis, roses and hyacinths.

Mr. E. L. Conner had a quantity of choice flowers, while ex-President Beatie, as usual, took the cake with his exhibit of roses.

Dr. San Hape exhibited his Eden grape, an improvement on the scuppernon, which was referred to a committee for examination as to merit: G. H. Hynds, J. J. Toon, Dr. E. L. Conner.

J. J. Toon exhibited a seedling plum and several seedling peaches, which were also referred to the same committee.

Mr. J. B. Morgan sent in a very handsome basket of tomatoes, beans and ferns. Its tastefulness was the theme of general approval.

Vice President H. M. Sessions will preside until a new president is elected.

Mr. A. W. Underwood's collection of wild flowers and rarer plants attracted attention.

CAPITOL NOTES.

Governor Northen has by order directed the state treasurer to issue three warrants for \$250 each in favor of H. M. Vandevander, J. A. Wilson and W. J. Harris.

The gentlemen named were the Georgia commissioners under the act approved October 16, 1889, for the survey and establishment of the state line between Polk county, Georgia, and Cherokee, Alabama.

Alabama also had a commission to aid in the work of settling the line.

The report of the commission was received and approved by the governor some time ago.

Harper Henson, who in May, 1888, was sent up for burglary for a term of five years, from Richmond county, and whose term expired September 4th, by executive order restored to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The order recites that Henson is of a respectable family and during his stay in the penitentiary his conduct has been good and he has demonstrated that he intends to be a better citizen.

Mr. J. T. Waterman, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, leaves today for Washington, D. C., to receive the \$2,421 refunded land tax that belongs to the citizens of Georgia and to make a transcript of the record.

The money, about seventy-one thousand dollars, after paying expenses of collection, will be placed in the state treasury from where it will be disbursed to those to whom it belongs.

The greater part, if not all the tax, it is said, was collected in the counties of Chatham, Bibb, Monroe, Liberty and Richmond.

Under the general law a charter was granted to the South Brunswick, Atlantic and Northern Railroad Company.

The capital stock of the company is \$3,100,000, and the road is to run from Waynesville, Wayne county, through Wayne, Pierce, Ware, Wilcox, Irwin, Dooley, Pulaski and Houston counties to Fort Valley.

William D. Wheelwright, J. O. Bloss, G. T. Dixon, Herbert Richmond and William W. Walton, all of New York, are the incorporators.

The tax digest of Worth county was received at the comptroller general's office. The value of the real and personal property is \$1,636,833, an increase over last year of \$150,244.

There are five counties yet to hear from, among them Fulton, Sumter and Dougherty counties.

A BAD CROWD.

Is Flushed by Railroad Men—Two Convicted for Car Breaking.

There were a number of arrests made night before last and yesterday morning at the instigation of Agent Lewis Renau and Watchman Turner, of the Georgia Pacific road.

Charles E. H. and the late station about three miles from Atlanta, on that road, seems to have been infested with a bad gang of negroes, and among their depredations they broke into the cars.

The agent and watchman have been quietly at work, and at last traced some of the work to its source.

As a result six negroes were arrested, and a lot of tobacco, twenty-five pairs of shoes, ten-gallon keg of whiskey and other articles were recovered.

Yesterday one of the negroes was released for want of prosecution. Four were tried before Judge King and two were sent to jail. The two are Julia Gordon and Will Jones. The other two were found not guilty. The sixth of the crowd will be tried today.

What to Eat and Where to Get It.

No breakfast is complete without a cup of our famous Rijoama coffee. The Rijoama is growing in popularity every day. It is a combination coffee, so blended as to give the best results, both in strength and flavor. Why use poor coffee, weak coffee, mixed coffee, when you can always get our Rijoama? For four years it has possessed the same characteristics. We keep it only in the bean, fresh parched, and grind it, when desired. Now, a word as to bread. Our Regal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or cake. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them by using our Regal patent flour. The Regal possesses all the nutritious qualities of the best wheat, yet it never fails to rise. We always use it direct from the same mill, and it never varies in quality. It is as good as the Regal. Get the best at once, and the problem of good bread will be solved.

Another necessity in a good breakfast is good butter. Now, we believe that it is known by every housewife that a good butter is a good breakfast. Not only good butter, but the famous packages, wrapped in linen paper and kept in a refrigerator. It is not delivered at your house soft and melting, but with the butter in the package, each one of our drivers has an ice chest, and the butter is delivered firm and clean. As to meats, for breakfast we have a good choice of spring chickens of which we always keep a good stock, or of fine Gold Brand ham, or of the perfect fresh and crisp. Our Saratoga chops are everything you can wish, with the shells, makes an appetizing dish. For dinner, our tomato catsup, Young's Hotter relish, pepper sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, etc.

Our Regal patent flour, such as you can always get from us, will nicely and good dinner, with the exception of a glass of iced water. However, our 7 A. M. is good for breakfast, dinner and supper. It is delicate in flavor, pleasing to the most fastidious, being of the highest grade and quality. You will always get the freshest, finest and very best quality of everything. Besides, we have everything you want.

July 12-4 of 5 p.m. 30 Walnut street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOT THE TRUTH.

SO SAYS MRS. A. B. COLLARD OF A CINCINNATI STORY.

Which States That Her Husband Has Deserted Her, and She Is Looking For Him.

The following telegram was received at THE CONSTITUTION office last night:

CINCINNATI, August 26.—[Special.]—The Enquirer of this morning prints a sensational story about Mrs. A. B. Collard, of Atlanta, who has just left here for that city. The article states that she has been looking for her husband, who has deserted her, and leaves unsuccessful in her search. The story of the marriage a few months since will be remembered.

Mrs. Collard says it's untrue.

Mrs. Collard was seen last night at her mother's home, on the corner of Walker and Larkin streets. She was told of the telegram, and asked about it.

"There's no truth whatever in it," she said. "I arrived here from Cincinnati this morning, and left my husband in Covington, Ky. I have been with him for three weeks at the Palace hotel in Cincinnati, and there's not a word of truth in the story of my looking for my husband or his desertion."

She seemed greatly surprised at the report, as well as indignant, and told more of her husband's movements.

"We arrived here from New York the 1st of June," she continued. "My husband, not knowing where to go, telegraphed that he was sick, and for me to come to him. I went and stayed with him three weeks, as I said, at the Palace hotel, where Mr. Maxwell, who used to run the Markham here, manages the hotel. The reason I came back was because of the sickness of one of my children. Mr. Collard left at Covington, and will be here within a week."

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

—Died Yesterday.

Mr. Richard Walther died of consumption at his residence in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Walther was born at Whitechurch, Chester county, England, in 1839. He came to Atlanta from New York about four years ago and established himself in the marble works business on Whitehall street. He leaves a wife and daughter and many friends to mourn his death.

—He Is Wanted for Murder.

Mat Cooper, a negro, arrested by Pelot a few days since, is wanted for murder in Gadsden. A telegram to that effect was received yesterday, and the sheriff will come after him today.

—A Bust of John Root.

J. Geler, the sculptor, of Chicago, who executed the statue of General Grant, at Galena, has recently made a life-size bust of his friend, the late J. W. Root, architect. Mr. Sidney Root has just received a copy, which is considered a good portrait and a fine work of art.

—A Holiness Service.

Tonight at 8 o'clock there will be a holiness service held at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rooms. It will be conducted by some one to be elected at the meeting, and gives promise of being profitable to those present.

—Coming to Atlanta.

Colonel E. P. Upland, one of the most talented and popular members of the Athens bar, is in Atlanta for a few days. He has deeded the statue of General Grant, at Galena, and will move here some time next month. His reputation is a high one, and he will be gladly welcomed as a citizen of Atlanta.

—Services in Prisons.

A special meeting was held at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rooms, 753 Whitehall street, yesterday afternoon, that afforded much interest to those who attended. It was called to enable Mr. Richard Webb, of Savannah, the state superintendent of prison work, after paying expenses of collection, will be placed in the state treasury from where it will be disbursed to those to whom it belongs.

The greater part, if not all the tax, it is said, was collected in the counties of Chatham, Bibb, Monroe, Liberty and Richmond.

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FLOODS IN GEORGIA.

A FIVE HOURS' RAIN RAISES THE RIVERS.

The People Along the Macon and Augusta Road Suffer Great Damage From the Floods—Bridges Swept Away.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—A dozen washouts, several miles of railway track and a number of bridges swept away, a hundred thousand dollars damage to crops and untold injury to commerce and travel, is the record of last night's flood in this country and section.

About 5 o'clock yesterday evening the rain began to fall, and for five hours it came down in solid sheets. All of the streams rose with unprecedented rapidity, while their currents were unusually swift and strong.

THE GREATEST EVER KNOWN.

The losses sustained by the railroads in this section are greater than have been known before in many years. Bridges, trestles and embankments that have defied the storms and floods of a quarter of a century were knocked from their abutments, to join the destructive procession below. The heavy trestles on the Georgia road over Fishing creek, this side of Brown's Crossing, were swept away last night, and striking the wagon bridge on the Macon road ten miles below, carried that with it.

THE CITY BRIDGE SWEEP AWAY.

Three miles below it struck the splendid city bridge between here and the asylum, sweeping that away and crumbling the rock pillars. One instant later it struck the new dummy bridge and wrecked that.

Two or three other washouts are reported between here and Macon, and nearly a mile of track land embankment were swept away four or five miles west of this city. Several washouts are reported on the same road over about Sparta, while no information has been received of the condition between here and there.

On the Central road the trestle over Book creek, near Meriwether, is gone, as is also the one over Camp creek, below here. It is reported that a mile of track in Grantland swamp, between here and Whiting, has been swept entirely away. The Oconee river is gradually rising, though the smaller streams have occasioned the most disastrous losses. There have been no trains or mail here since yesterday afternoon, and it is likely that there will be none for several days.

THE LOSSES TO CROPS.

The losses to crops from the floods will be great. The highland crops will be greatly damaged from wind and flood, while those in the lowlands are ruined. Hundreds of acres that gave promise of splendid yields will be a total loss, and the fairest hopes of hundreds of confident farmers are swept away in the floods.

As this is written tonight, heavy clouds are swinging over the county, rain is following and the dark-faced flood-king, with lightning sear and thunderous voice, is reigning supreme.

THE LAST EXCURSION THIS YEAR.

From Cincinnati via Erie Lines. Leaving Cincinnati at 1 o'clock Thursday, August 27th, via Erie Railway from C. H. and D. station. Special train. Pullman cars. Only one pasteurized Lake Chautauque, \$4; Niagara Falls, \$5; Toronto, \$6; Thousand Islands, \$6. For tickets and full information, please apply to ticket agent of connecting lines, or H. C. Holaday, General Agent, Passenger Department, No. 2 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. 18-27.

A. G. Ballard at No. 4 Whitehall, keeps the freshest fruits and purest candies, and the finest grades of cigars and tobacco in the city. August 27.

Chew Bendall's Royal.

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From Cincinnati via Erie Lines. Leaving Cincinnati at 1

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

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FOUR TO THREE

In Which Aniston Proves Victorious—Another Game Today—The League and Association.

Did any one ever see such youngsters as those Aniston players? Yes, half of them, and yet they came here and put up a game that the state champions bow before.

A good lot of hitters, with a strong fielding team and an excellent battery, they helped the crowd to see one of the prettiest games of the season.

And afforded a big surprise. Close and exciting, there was at no stage of yesterday's game a lead of more than one run, and until the last man was out it was anybody's game.

But five was equal to the emergency, and the local men could not bring the tying run across the plate.

The Aniston players are a neat, gentlemanly looking set, but when they marched on the field they did not present a very formidable appearance. Everybody thought them too light a team.

But from the beginning of play the impression created was a decidedly different one. The first two visitors went out on infield hits. Green, the old Atlanta boy, drove a hot one to left, and got running he stretched into a two-bagger. Then Jones singled and Green scored the first run, an earned one.

In Atlanta's last batter got first, a ball after two strikes were called, and came all the way home on a wild throw to catch him at second, and the slow work of Chalan at center.

The second inning was an exact repetition. Sharp reached first on a hit, went to second on a sacrifice, to third on a single, and scored on Turner's snuff of a line fly which he barely managed to reach. The Atlanta, against the score, Lagomarsino started off with a long drive to left center for two bases, and scored on Gibson's single to right.

In the third Aniston continued the run getting. Green made his second hit, went to second on a sacrifice and easily crossed the plate on Sharp's two-bagger.

Neither side again scored until in the fifth inning when Atlanta once more made matters hot. After two men were out, Glenn hit to right for a base. Marshall followed with a terrific fly to the same territory, on which Glenn scored. Marshall reached the third.

Marshall was left as Green a minute later made a beautiful catch of a foul from Turner's bat.

In the seventh Aniston made what proved to be the winning run, for the local men were again scored. Proctor's single and Robinson's three-base hit did the work.

Atlanta had two men on bases in this inning, but could bring neither in. In the ninth, with one run needed to tie, Merrill, the first man up, reached his base on a wildly pitched ball of a third strike.

Then up went the catchers. All of the heaviest hitters were to follow. Butler drove a pretty one toward second base, but Jones made a good stop, and a double play resulted. Glenn closed the game by striking out.

It was a game full of interest. The closeness of the score all along was alone sufficient for that, but there was some pretty fielding and batting.

Jones, in the eighth inning, leaped into the air while running, and pulled down a liner that won loud applause. It was a magnificent catch.

The visitors batted Butler hard. Nearly all of their hits were line drives to the outfield, and they were frequent.

The score was as follows:

ATLANTA.	ANISTON.
Butler, p.....1 0 0	Waters, 1b.....0 0 0
Glenn, 3b.....1 1 2	Robinson, rf.....0 1 0
Marshall, 2b.....0 0 0	Proctor, c.....2 1 1
Turner, cf.....0 0 0	Jones, 2b.....0 1 0
Brown, cf.....0 0 1	Chalan, cf.....0 0 1
Lagomarsino, 1b.....0 0 0	Gibson, 3b.....0 0 0
Gibson, 3b.....0 0 0	Stokes, ss.....0 0 0
Roach, 1b.....0 1 1	Oliver, p.....0 0 0
Merrill, ss.....0 0 0	Proctor, 2b.....2 0 0
Total.....3 27 21	Total.....4 8 27

SCORE BY INNINGS.
Aniston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4
Atlanta.....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 3
Summary—Earned runs—Aniston, 3; Atlanta, 2. Bases on balls—By Proctor, 4; by Butler, 1. Struck out—By Tice, 11; by Butler, 5. Left on bases—Atlanta, 6; Aniston, 6. Two-base hits—Lagomarsino, Gibson, Proctor, Butler, Turner, Jones, Marshall, Robinson. Double plays—Jones and Waters. Stolen bases—Butler, Chalan. Unlabeled—Berry and Williams. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

The Second Game.
The second game of the series between Atlanta and Aniston was played today. The contest yesterday is ample evidence of the playing ability of the visitors and explanation is offered for their victory over Nashville.

In today's game, Green will pitch, and his many friends will go out to see him in the box again. It promises a contest fully equal in interest and enjoyment to that of yesterday.

The players will be arranged as follows:

ATLANTA.	ANISTON.
Turner.....Pitcher.....Green	Waters.....Catcher.....Chalan
Brown.....First Base.....Butler	Proctor.....Second Base.....Jones
Merrill.....Shortstop.....Stokes	Gibson.....Left Field.....Sharp
Lagomarsino.....Center Field.....Tice	Oliver.....Right Field.....Robinson
Roach.....Catcher.....Proctor	Glenn.....Pitcher.....Waters
Marshall.....First Base.....Butler	Turner.....Second Base.....Jones
Brown.....Shortstop.....Stokes	Gibson.....Left Field.....Sharp
Lagomarsino.....Center Field.....Tice	Oliver.....Right Field.....Robinson
Roach.....Catcher.....Proctor	Glenn.....Pitcher.....Waters

American Association Games.
At Philadelphia.
The Louisville Athletic game was postponed on account of rain.

At Washington.
Washington.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Base hits—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Garvey and Sutcliffe; Strievers and Boyle.

At Baltimore.
Baltimore.....1 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 5
Columbus.....3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5
Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Columbus, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Columbus, 3. Batteries—Healy and Robinson; Knell and Donohue.

At Boston.
Boston.....1 2 2 0 1 0 2 0 12
Milwaukee.....2 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 7
Base hits—Boston, 12; Milwaukee, 15. Errors—Boston, 3; Milwaukee, 3. Batteries—O'Brien and Murphy; Dwyer and Vaughn.

National League Games.
At Cincinnati.
Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
New York.....0 1 1 2 0 0 2 0 6
Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; New York, 1. Batteries—Crane and Harrington; Busie and Clark.

At Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 6
Boston.....6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6
Base hits—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 6. Errors—Pittsburgh, 12; Boston, 4. Batteries—Baldwin and Miller; Staley and Bennett.

A ONE-CENT RATE.

ADVICES FROM WHITE SULPHUR STATE IT HAS BEEN GRANTED.

And Now Great Crowds Are Assured—A Batch of Exposition News—What Is Going On at Headquarters.

The all-absorbing question now is: Can the railroad accommodate the crowds that will come to the great Piedmont exposition?

With the large travel that regularly comes to Atlanta, the railroad people are very much worried to know how they will be able to accommodate the great crowds that want to come to Atlanta, especially since they have seen the bills and heard the talk of King Solomon. The directors made no mistake when they secured this great attraction, even if it cost \$100,000 instead of \$50,000. They would have fully paid for their venture.

The Low Rates.
The rate committee of the Southern Steamship and Passenger Association met yesterday at Greenbrier White Sulphur springs, and from private advices comes the information that the low rate of 1 cent a mile was given to the Piedmont exposition.

The one-cent rate, with the grand aggregation of attractions, will pour into the city as many people as we can accommodate. The exposition is bound to be a grand financial success.

In asking the question whether our railroads would be able to haul the people, it is not a question for the directors to consider whether the grand stand will be sufficiently large to accommodate the people who will want to see King Solomon?

Mr. H. E. Cook says: "I am very much pleased with your method of teaching by mail, as any one can readily understand it."

Regarding the system taught by us, The New York Times says: "This is the latest and in most respects by far the best book on photography that has yet been published."

The New York Tribune says: "It will doubtless take the place of all previous manuals on the subject."

The New York World: "An attempt, and we think a successful one, to remove many of the incongruities of the system as it has been written."

From The Nation, New York: "By far the best book on photography that has yet been published."

From The Brooklyn Times: "It is the most easily read of all the styles."

Illustrated catalogue, also, "a little book" giving much valuable information concerning short-hand, its uses, etc., will be mailed free by

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for all chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a potent, invigorating, restorative tonic, or strength-giver, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. For feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper.

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman: Her Diseases, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Quality First and Always.

We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

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Scientific Opticians,
18 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

C h e w Bendall's Royal.
IT WILL NOT RAISE THE DEAD.

But it will rapidly reduce swollen joints and cure stiff ones, and

WHEN YOU ARE DEAD your children will be calling for

Minard's Liniment, the glorious old household remedy for the countless thousand ills that flesh is heir to. It contains no opium or other dangerous drugs. It is equally good for man or beast. It is a large bottle. It is a powerful remedy. It is sold by all dealers for

USE HICKEY'S MAGIC HARALINE for the removal of DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Greases on scalp diseases free. For sale by all druggists. Sent for catalogue to W. A. Osborn & Co., 214 Eighth St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Always have some choice pieces of property to offer in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unheard of bargains.

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Academic; Law; Engineering. For Catalogue address W. C. LEE, President.

LAW SCHOOL
WASHINGTON & LEE UNIV., LEXINGTON, VA.
C. A. Graves, Prof. and Const. Law, etc. Opens Sept. 10. For Catalogue address W. C. LEE, President.

FALSE RUMORS.
THE SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE
Will Certainly Go to Manchester, and Very Soon.

The following card has been sent to The Constitution for publication:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 25, 1891.
To the Public:
As rumors have been circulated that it is uncertain that the Southern Female College (Cox College) and the Georgia Military Institute will be located at Manchester, we take this method of announcing our signatures that these rumors are unfounded, that contracts have been duly signed between the representatives of the schools and the Manchester Investment Company, and that we pledge ourselves, each for his own school, to the removal.

CHAR. M. NEEL,
Supt. Ga. Military Inst.
C. C. Cox,
For The Sou. Female College.

The Old Homestead.
The great southern magazine, devoted to science made the home and farm; two pieces of news in each number only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta Street.

C h e w Bendall's Royal.

J. J. & J. E. Maddox, wholesale grocers, sell Bendall's Royal.

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"Graham's is the only complete system in the world."—Manufacturers' Gazette.

"Graham's Handbook is the product of the maturest judgment, artistic taste, and reportorial skill."—Newburyport Herald.

"Graham's is the most elaborate, thorough and able exposition of shorthand that has ever been issued."—Wm. Anderson, reporter New York Herald.

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A. C. BRISCOE, Manager.
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MISS ALICE TULLER, Typist.

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Regarding the system taught by us, The New York Times says: "This is the latest and in most respects by far the best book on photography that has yet been published."

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Will open Monday, September 7, 1891. The course of study and books used will be those of the first six grades of the public schools of Atlanta. Tuition free to all white children of proper age whose parents reside on any lands bought of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, whether as owners or tenants of owners. Other children will be taught at a moderate cost. Apply to Aaron Haas, president, or William A. Haygood, chairman school committee.

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OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
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WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.
Hudson, Conn. Annual session begins Sept. 1, 1891. Largest patronage in State. Apply for catalogue to W. C. BASS, D.D., Pres. July 1st—d1m

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CASH PRICES ON LONG TIME.
Call for plans. Large lots.

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\$12,500 for a tract at West End that is assessed at \$14,000 is surrounded by streets, and covered with beautiful oak grove; a big thing in this to the one who buys now and subdivides it.

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\$300 buys high, level, shady lot, 50x120 feet, to alley inside city limits; right at Capitol avenue, and in first-class neighborhood; a bargain.

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\$200 buys high, level, shady lot, 50x120 feet, to alley inside city limits; right at Capitol avenue, and in first-class neighborhood; a bargain.

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I have entered on my books for sale upwards of \$300,000 of mineral, timber, county and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best to suit him.

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